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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Let the Senate Stop and Think.

Duty requires us to call the astention of Congress to a certain meteorological nomenon now observable at the orth end of the Capitol. There has set in from that quarter a steady flow of Federal public building acts, carrying large appropriations, bearing the Attest of the Secretary of the Senate, and lacking naught save the concurrent action of the House to be ready for the Presiient's signature.

Here are some of the bills of this class which have passed the Senate since the middle of last month, either in the regular order or out of order by unanimous consent:

Superior, Wis	\$300,00
Dallas, Tex., enlargement	150,00
Nashua, N. H	100,00
Portland, Ore., enlargement	250,00
Huntington, W. Va	120,00
Hammond, Ind	125,90
Muncle, Ind	150,00
Anderson, Ind	150,00
Bluefield, W. Va	79,00
Wheeling, W. Va	400,00
Jacksonville, Fla., addition	200,00
Cleveland, Ohlo, increase	500,00
Atlanta, Ga., addition	500,00
Butte, Mon., Increase	175,00
Aberdeen, S. D., increase	75,00
San Prancisco	1,500,00
Greeneville, Tenn	100,00
Evanston, Wyo	100,00
Hartford, Conn	250,00
Laredo, Tex	160,00
Natchez, Miss	75.00
Springfield, Ill	150,000

All equally or nearly equally worthy measures, perhaps, but between five and six million dollars in that little initial batch! The proportion which this batch bears to the entire volume of similar and equally meritorious measures pending will be seen as we proceed.

Do the Senators who now are blithely asking and obtaining unanimous consent, and thereupon passing with mutual bows and pleasing smiles these public building bills at the rate of two or three million dollars a week, and sending the same to the House, fully understand the significance of the business?

Why, behind this preliminary score or so of such measures already set a-rolling. there are not less than two hundred and fifty-eight other public building bills, introduced at this session and awaiting favorable action. These other bills carry appropriations ranging from \$10,000 up to \$5,000,000. They possess equal claims to consideration, as we may fairly assume, with those which the Senate has passed and we have catalogued above.

A list of these waiting measures would be too long. We accordingly divide them s, as follows: 16 bills appropriating less than \$50,000

and aggregating 82 bills from \$50,000 to \$100,000, aggregating 6 bills appropriating from \$100,000 \$150,000, and aggregating .. 30 bills appropriating from \$150,000 to \$200,000, and aggregating 36 bilis appropriating from \$200,000 to \$500,000, and aggregating bills appropriating from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, aggregating ... 12 bills appropriating \$1,000,000 and over aggregating bills already passed by Senate as shown in the list above

Sixty million dollars! Can the Treasury stand the pace? Can the Senate afford to set the pace?

Vale University.

The catalogue of Yale University in its two-hundredth year makes a thick volume of nearly 700 pages, a marked contrast to the thin yellow-covered pamphlets of only twenty years ago when NOAH PORTER was President. It to the great extension of the scope of the university teaching that the enlargement is due, to the many and varied courses of instruction and new departments of research, no less than to the increase of numbers of both students and instructors.

Yale College by this time stands com-

mitted to the elective system, as are all the more progressive colleges. Its treatment of the system is interesting and will meet with the approval of many persons who are not satisfied the results of unrestrained freedom of choice on the part of young students. The studies of freshman year are all required; they include atin, mathematics, either French or German, English and Greek, for Yale at least, still puts the stamp of Helias on her bachelors of arts. In sophemore year there is a choice open to the student from a limited number of studies, enough to allow for difference of tastes and ptitudes but not to confuse the chooser's mind. In the last two years the ient is left perfectly free. An effort is made to grade the various courses, and in every department only such electives are offered to undergraduates as can be pursued reasonably within igher work is done in the work is done in the graduate chool. In short Yale accepts frankly the principle of election but tries to guard against waste of time or effort smong its younger and less experienced

list of courses offered by each of twentyfour departments of instruction. We the girl's good will and let the old man

of college studies courses in Biblica literature, in Russian, in Norwegian and Danish, in Swedish, and in modern Asiatio history. Besides its schools of art and of music Yale now has a school of forestry. A plan of the university grounds

shows distinctly Yale's great material

extension in the last few years. The numbers in the catalogue denote prosperity. Under 340 professors, tutors, instructors and officers of administration there are 2,685 students. Some of these are women, as women are admitted freely to the graduate school as well as to instruction in art and music, though they are rigorously excluded from the other departments of the university. Of graduates there are 339, of undergraduates in Yale College 1,240, of scientific undergraduate students, 542. In the other divisions of the department of philosophy and the arts there are 166 students, in the divinity school 100, in the medical school 147,

in the law school 247. Yale has always taken pride in the wide field from which she draws. Her students came from forty-one States, from Cuba and Hawaii, and a dozen foreign countries: twenty-seven of them are Japanese. The numbers are not merely such as to add a name to the list but are large enough to have meaning. Connecticut naturally heads the list with 932 and New York as usual comes next, with 567; but Pennsylvania sends 164, Massachusetts 141, Ohio 116, Illinois 107 and New Jersey 101. There are 56 American cities and one Japanese that send each five or more students to Yale: and New York and Brooklyn's quota of 273 is not so far behind New Haven's 352.

Yale can justly call herself a national university. She bids fair to advance as rapidly under President HADLEY as she did under President DWIGHT.

Shying at the Word Reciprocity.

" Don't call it reciprocity," Senator HALE is reported as saying of the proposal to help Cuba set up housekeeping. Reciprocity is something which implies an injury to protection, in which I am a thorough believer."

In this definition of reciprocity as something adverse, hostile and injurious to protection, Mr. HALE is directly in conflict with the Republican platforms of 1896 and 1900. "Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand," declared the platform upon which McKIN-LEY and HOBART were elected. The platform upon which McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT were elected renewed the party's faith in the policy of protection and then went on to favor " the associated policy of reciprocity."

A former Senator from Maine, the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, once vigorously pointed out the twinship. BLAINE did not regard reciprocity as something implying an injury to protection.

Almost the last public words of WIL-LIAM MCKINLEY, one of the most thorough and consistent protectionists that ever lived, were these, spoken at Buffalo: Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established."

Senator HALE is a good protectionist. but no better than were BLAINE and MCKINLEY; no better than the Republican party in convention assembled. There is no reason why, in announcing his readiness to join the other protectionist Senators from New England in lending a helping hand to Cuba, he ure reciprocity

The Engaged Girl and Her Father.

When the world wants an authoritative opinion upon a matter of the proprieties, elegancies and minor morals of life and conduct, it turns expectantly to West Hoboken. That is the admitted capital of decorum, the final Court of Appeals for cases of etiquette. As Troy connotates collars and cuffs, and East Aurora the Hubbard Squash, s) West Hoboken connotates the social decencies, the becoming. Nobody knows why this is so. Everybody is or should be glad that so it is. These questions are knotty and few persons have the time to consider them impartially. West Hoboken settles them with the rapidity and impeccable instinct of genius. Witness Miss ANNIE HEYDT's very proper rupture of her engagement to Mr. ARTHUR HILDNER for his insufferable rudeness to her father.

How ought an engaged man to treat his intended father-in-law? Now there is a hard matter. It is notorious that when a man falls in love with a girl, he develops a preposterous fondness for her relatives. He laughs heartily at her father's jokes and old rambling stories. What a delightfully interesting man your father is. Such spirits, such a store of anecdote." A month ago that infatuate young man would have been bored if he had had to ride downtown in the same elevated car with that gifted man whom he is now so anxious to cultivate. A year hence he may writhe at those anecdotes and chafe secretly against that "blathering old idiot." But now the spell is on him; he must make himself agreeable to the relatives of his beloved; he is even capable of letting her cub brother beat him at billiards, borrow money of him, drench him with prattle. He lives in a world of roses and caratnels, and sharp-nosed little Miss, the youngest sister, is not far wrong in frankly cailing him an absolute idiot.

is there no middle course for a man in his position? Leaving the rest of the family out of consideration and studying the head of it gione, what are the rights of an engaged man in regard to the man whom he hopes to have the honor of calling his father-in-law? Is there any just medium of conduct for him between excessive servility and actual disrespect? And what constitutes such disrespect of the father as the daughter must resent? These and a pathetic strike of any dimensions would hundred other questions will rush into be nothing compared to the coercion the minds of the millions who are en- of the Brine company through the failgaged and the millions more who hope to be. It is true that the influence of fathers is said to be on the wane. Get | ervation.

and we believe that in Chicago and elsewhere there are elect feminine spirits which hold that the reign of man is over and that fathers are a superfluity and survival in this enlightened age. However that may be and whatever the final status of fathers may be, the father of a pretty girl will be an object of awful reverence to many susceptible young men; and the proper treatment of such a father should be the subject of anxious thought. It is our privilege to turn upon it the light that always shines in

The young woman aforesaid of that town was engaged to the young man aforesaid, described as sometime of Princeton University and now in the drug business. The vase is shattered, the dream is ended. The other day the young woman sent to a West Hoboken paper a letter announcing the breaking of the engagement. In conversation she gives the reason for the fracture. She avers that the once beloved druggist was not respectful to her papa, a highly respectable man of business. "I frequently requested him to be more respectful," she says, but he took it as a big joke." Evidentiy a man unworthy of a good fatherin-law or incapable of appreciating one. A man who doesn't think enough of a girl to be respectful to her papa, deserves to wear the willow. Sad to say, the jilted one seems unrepentant and continues to jeer. The final act of disrespect was committed at a club where father and swain met. "I was feeling good, I suppose," says the erring scoffer, " and told the old man to go to Hades. The invitation still stands good, I will add."

Clearly no young woman can permit her sweetheart to give her papa so warm an invitation as that. If he talks in that way before marriage, what language will he hold after marriage? West Hoboken has decided wisely, as usual. This decision teaches us that it is not safe to tell the father of the apple of your eye to skip to Sheol; at east, not until after you are married,

Justice.

On the eve of President ROOSEVELT'S comment upon Rear Admiral SCHLEY'S appeal the cry from the latter's parisans for " Justice to SCHLEY " is heard almost as loud as ever. Now, no newspaper is more anxious than THE SUN that SCHLEY shall have justice, but we demand justice not for him only. That must be rendered to all concerned.

SCHLEY first. For his acts as commander of the Flying Squadren, for hise ago and for his claim of "command" there, let him have the full praise or censure, approval or repudiation, that justice demands.

And SAMPSON. If by moving out of the blockade line at Santiago he ever lost "command" of the fleet which he had arrayed in such memorable readiness to meet the Spaniards, let him pay the penalty of his misfortune. But if he did not lose command, justice demands that he have the full honors of victory, and that rival claimants be suppressed.

Last comes the Navy, which throughout this controversy has been maligned by the Schley press as dominated by a ring of venomous and falsifying adventurers, bent on the destruction of blameless hero. The Navy demands justice, merciless justice.

Was SCHLEY's captaincy of the Flyduct? Did his turning of the Brookrisking a general mix-up of the American fleet at the critical moment, and the loop constitute good fighting? Does the fraud of publishing the first Hodgson letter, apart from the subsequent injustice to a brother officer," to quote the mild phraseology of the Court of Inquiry, denote our Navy truly? Should that body of uniformed Americans be identified with all these things before the eyes of the world? If not, justice cries louder than any shriek of Schleyism that the Navy receive the exoneration which the rejection of Schlevism alone can give.

Fair play for one and all is the thing, for whomsoever be the fate of exaltation or degradation.

The Boston Strike.

Since Jan. 20 the city of Boston has been the scene of outrages with which public familiarity is so often refreshed when the members of a labor union become dissatisfied with an employer. The Brine Transportation Company has been attacked by its former employees as though they had the right to destroy what or whom their vengeance pointed to. The Brine drivers have been assaulted; their dravs have been blocked or upset, and the harness has been cut. Even the reins were cut, and the bits taken out of the horses' mouths, leaving the public exposed to the accidents that naturally follow runaways. The company has sociutely refused to submit and yield a victory to lawlessness, asking nothing of Boston but the common right to use the city's streets free from violence. And the conduct of the Boston police has been most admirable. But, on the other hand, we hear such depiorable friendliness or subserviency to the strikers as the remark by no less a person than the President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, LINCOLN by name, that " although a man has a right to conduct his business in his own way, no man has a right to bring about a public calamity." The calamity this gentleman dreaded was a " sympathetic strike

Aithough this utterance was more puell a timous than malignant it was in the highest degree hostile to a group of business men who are fighting for a great principle. As a calamity a symure of public authority and public sentiment to uphold them without res-

note as being out of the common run go hang is too much the modern motto; civic committee of "conciliation" has

ne to Boston. All will rejoice if it brings peace without sacrifice or the abuse of justice. But let it take care.

The report of the Railroad Commiss upon the Park avenue tunnel accident, printed elsewhere, says that the removal of the tunnel roof is both desirable and impracticable; that electricity is the best motive power, but that legislation is needed for the change to electricity from steam; that the engineer of the colliding train was inexperienced and lacked reasonable presence of mind; that the railroad was grosely negligent in intrusting him with a passenger wain; that the railroad has been negligent, derelict and unprogressive in failing to take measures to increase its terminal facilities at the Grand Central Station and yards by such dimensions as would reasonably keep pace with the yearly increasing traffic necessities of the lines entering this station;" that the tunnel should be operated in three blocks, and more room be obtained for the Grand Central yard. Experts who testified before the board united in declaring that this tunnel is the most perfectly equipped, as to its signals, in the world, but no other tunnel is so difficult of operation because of the large amount of traffic going through it and its unfortunate location so near the terminal. A wise railroad President will remedy

If the third rail on the Ninth avenue elevated railroad, or on any other portion of the elevated system capable of admitting it, is unlawful, it should be legalized by legislation. We cannot have in this city too many tracks running north and south.

the faults indicated with all possible prompt

itude, even if public clamor dies away.

Mr. CARNEGIE's epitaph, as he called it Hoboken night before last, namely, Here lies a man who knew how to get around him a great many men who were much cleverer than he was himself." repeats gossip which has been flowing out of Pittsburg for many years. We have often heard that the man of the Carnegie institution was not ANDREW of that ilk; that the true homo ex machina was some other fellow, some concealed genius, who, when he left for other business, would leave Mr. CARNEGIE exposed as a figurehead. The latter had got around him eleverer men than himself, and when they left him his peculiar fame would collapse. Well, we have seen several gentlemen successively reputed to be the mysterious force of Carnegicism get out of the business without checking its growth, until finally Mr. CAR-NEGIE himself left, in a blaze of millions, still unexposed and undetected. There is no objection, however, to his starting an academic discussion as to whether the man who attaches a cleverer to himself or the clever man who attaches himself so another not so clever is the cleverer.

Mr. THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER of the Royal Academy has after all failed to equal TITIAN in living to be a hundred years old and management of the Brooklyn at Santi- painting steadily to the end. Though cut off at 99 he will nevertheless head the list of British artists for a long time with his record of showing pictures at Academy exhibitions for sixty-seven consecutive years. Titian remains the centenarian of art with FONTENELLE in letters and CHEVREUL in science.

That energetic playwright, CLYDE FITCH, rhose average output in cool weather is a drama every two weeks, has signed a contract with CHARLES FROHMAN to keep the Savoy Theatre supplied with new plays of his own writing all next season; select all the players for them, conduct all rehearsals and stage all productions. He must always be ready to furnish a new play on four weeks' notice. Thus what is generally considered genius is made the subject of a plain business-like contract such as one might make for the future delivery of so many bushels of prime winter wheat or so many tons of steel rails at the market price. "What is genius?" asked the proprietor of a successful comic weekly ng Squadron a model for naval con- paper not long ago. "Why," he answers, lyn's stern to the enemy, his causing a Does he allow the artists and the joke sister ship to stop to avoid collision, his writers on his staff to loaf around waiting for inspiration to quicken them? much! At the stroke of nine every workday his writers begin to write and his his never regaining the distance lost by artists begin to draw. When the twelveo'clock whistle blows every pen and every pencil stops on the instant. At 1 o'clock work is resumed and at 4 o'clock it ends, and these men who appretiate the seriousness of being humorous come out of their boxes and go home. Their results seem to justify the factory schedule by which they work and the proprietor's epigrammatic assertion that "genius is just business. Perhaps genius is machine-made after all.

> The decline and fall-off of the Populist party are to be regretted for one reason: they reduce the public supply of white-hot language. Fortunately a few Populist trumpets are still blowing. Here, for example, is our Texas contemporary, the Cleburne Watchman. It swears that every vote of Congressmen " indicates that they are slaves to an effete and damnable aristocracy." That is the good old Populist lingo, a tongue of tabasco and red pepper and hot-spiced adjectives.

Major Sampson, an illustrious Demo cratic statesman, who is now making heroic efforts to break into the City Council of Chicago, put forth two years ago a platform which all Democratic candidates of 1902, 1903, 1904 will be wise to imitate: " It isn't what I used to be, but what I am

Alderman JAMES J. BRIDGES of the Forty-sixth district will, or should, soon issue a volume of phrases, words and expressions, coined and used by him in the debates on the floor of the Board of Aldermen. In it will be included that famous appeal to the Tammany men, in which he ought them to " chuck off dem chackles," and his well-known demand that he shall be allowed to gratify his desire to "look inter this here matter and seen what there is inter them." An appendix will be made up of a defence of the pronunciation " rout " that he gives to the word "route." Bainges has many supporters in this, and he will cite several cases which he contends sustain him. Mr BEIDGES in his early youth adopted the system invented by Humpty Dumpty, and explained in "Alice Through the Looking Glass," by which words are made to mean what he who uses them wishes, and are well paid for the work that they are called on

Hande in Puekete.

To the Entrok or The Rit - Ric At a religious gathering recently I have a prominent ice step out before a large congregation

WHERE ARE THE OPOSSUMS?

Remarkable Disappearance in Florida. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the summer of isss, or three years ago last summer, a remarkable biological occurrence happened here and over an extensive area of country. The opossum suddenly disappeared, the disappearance being absolute, sudden and complete.

The area of disappearance I have not been able to determine, and I send this communication hoping that by calling attention to the subject, some light may be thrown on it I have learned that the mortality extended as far as Plant City, Hillsborough county, a distance of about a hundred miles to the north, and to Coillers, on the south a hundred miles, and to Clearwater, on the west abou

morth, and to Collers, on the south a hundred miles, and to Clearwater, on the west about the same distance. The opossum, as is well known to many, is the irrepressible foe of poultry, and the fact that their raids on the chicken house had ceased gradually forced itself on my mind, and I inquired of my neighbors, and I soon found that the fact was widely noticed.

I have had described to me by several persons some interceting facts which they observed at the time of the disappearance. One man said that he saw many dead opossums in the pine woods as he walked through them. Another man said that he moved to his present residence on the third day of August three years ago. He said he was awakened by the noise of a raid by the opossums in his hen house. He got up, and went out and killed the intruder, but that he had not seen one since except a dead one, that had evidently just fallen from a tree, so lately that the buzzards had not yet found him. Plenty of this kind of evidence could be produced, but the extent of the phenomenon is not so easy to determine. Your readers will better appreciate the strangeness of this fact by reflecting that it is not different from what the sudden and total disappearance of, say the chipmunk, or the squirrel, from the Northern woods would be.

Thinking that it was of scientific importance, I wrote to the Agricultural Department about it, and I got for a reply that probably the negroes had eaten the opossums all up. This is a thinly settled country, not over two inhabitants to the square mile; there are no negroes here at all, or next to none, and negroes here at all, or next to none, and negroes here at all, or next to be diminished in numbers in the way my scientific correspondent suggests.

Postscript—This morning I have seen an opossum for the first time in over three years; it seems to me that such phenomena as I have described are worthy of investigation, and I hope this notice will secure it.

Universal Shorthand.

Universal Shorthand.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A friend has sent me a clipping of your editorial in the issue of Jan. 27 on the subject of "Universal Shorthand " It is gratifying to see a grea and influential journal call attention to and intelligently discuss a question so important n an educational and economic sense. As you point out, no system of reporterial abbreviations and short cuts can ever come into general use even among reporters. hes his own peculiar kind of work, his own notions as how best to do it, and a free field in which to exercise them. Much less can a system of abbreviations, such as reporters use, however cleverly devised, ever come into general use for the ordinary purposes of writing, for the reason that perfect legibility f every word independent of every other word is an essential characteristic of such a ystem of improved writing.
The so-called systems of Benn and Isaac

The so-called systems of Benn and Isaac Pitman, Graham, Munson, Haven and Scott-Browne, which you mention, as well as many others, are really one—the Pitman, for if these other self-styled "authors" would return to Pitman what they have taken from him they would not have enough left to write their own names. Pitman's and all these modifications of his system have degenerated into mere stenographies, and are too cumbrous, difficult and uncertain for the majority of those who attempt them to learn and use with any creditable degree of acceptability to employers. Indeed, the author of one of the simplest modifications of the Pitman system, in a public address, used these words. "My experience as a teacher of the art is that not more than one in ten can if he would so thoroughly master its intricate and wonderful powers as to become a verbatim reporter." And this is its only use. If this is the result with ambitious and intelligent students above the average grade, who take up the study as a specialty, what would be the result among pupils in a public school taken as they come? Evidently such a system cannot be seriously considered as a factor in the composition of a "universal shorthand." I venture to call your attention to a system of improved writing which does fill the requirements of a "universal shorthand." The inclosed pamphlet gives farsimile letters in shorthand from prominent and well-known people in the system in correspondence and for other writing purposes. Their letters are what they think of it after years of use. The writer of this receives and writes thousands of letters and postal cards written in this way every year, and has for many years. The correspondence is condusted with greater freedom, ease and despatch than if done in longhand or with a machine and with the certainty that it will be as legible to the recipient. Pitman, Graham, Munson, Haven and Scott

certainty that it will be as legible

if done in longhand of with a hazaniae intiwith the certainty that it will be as legible
to the recipient.

The general introduction and use of such
a system would mean the lessening of the
time and labor of writing more than twothirds without loss of legibility. Its use
would enable a newspaper reporter to make
a full report of an interview or meeting with
the speed of speech and turn his shorthand
copy over to the linotype operator with the
certainty that there would be no more liability to mistake than with a typewritten
copy, and with the apparent saving of time
and work. It would enable the court reporter to file his notebook at the end of a
day's work as the finished record in the case,
with the certainty that the notes would never
grow "cold." This system is used in Brooklyn by Mr. Charles li Requa, official stenographer for the Supreme Court; also in Cambridge, N. Y., by Mr. Robert R. Law, official
reporter for the Supreme Court. Fourth Judicial District.

Business correspondence could be written

bridge, N. Y. by Mr. Robert R. Law, official reporter for the Supreme Court, Fourth Judicial District.

Business correspondence could be written in this way on the letterhead of the firm, in copying ink, and as soon as written it would be ready to be signed, copied in impression book, inclosed and mailed. This means a saving of at least six hours in the ordinary despatch of business correspondence. One writer would easily do as much as six do now in the way letters are written, with the further economy of dispensing with the slow, noisy and expensive typewriter.

The employment of shorthand and typewriting in business correspondence has effected the small saving of perhaps one-half in the despatch of work. This method would easily effect a saving of four-fifths. The small saving of noe-half has virtually supplanted the longhand writer in the last twenty years. In the interests of economy and despatch should not this method of writing supplant the typewriter in far less time? ng supplant the typewriter in far less time. These letters and the experience of thou sands demonstrate that this is entirely pricable D KIMBALL

CHICAGO, Feb 1. The Actors' Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Assemblyman Ahearn introduced his bill for stage censorship. THE SUN naturally made light of it, but it looks as if his substitute till, though almost as bad as the other, must have been prepared under some encourage-ment. It is to be hoped that intelligent ment. It is to be hoped that intelligent beople will not permit this project of provin-oial smto pass by default. Censorship of the theatre is in monarchical countries a survival from the period of paternal government which has been preserved for political rea one; that is to storibit the introduction of exciting po-litical subjects or carienture of rulers and enders. The Old-World censorship has practi-cally relief to de with the moral. leaders. The Old-World consorable has practically nothing to do with the moral character of plays, decency being amily protected by ordinary laws and by public opinion. It is interally diagraceful that a grave proposal should be made to pick up this cast-off relic of nursery government and make it a serious measure in New York.

The theatre represents the most important form in which art and literature reach the masses, and it is proposed that five men shall determine for the follions what they shall see and hear. These need are to be brilled to meddle with the people's advisements. So dollers a day being siven them every day they all. Her when five men move together the pare must be that of the alovest. It is impossible to bring five officials together without one or two of them being blockbroads so far as my is concerned, and Philletines so far as morality is concerned. New York that are now hold five men who could be morality is concerned New a not hold five men who cou vitally interested to provide amuschen required by the people.

Why should not by Ahearn introduce

orther five all sertisons and lectures this be submitted before they are delivery Vive to treatment of the New York, Feb. 4.

MID-ASIAN POLITICS.

Afghanistan's New Ameer Presents a Bold Front to the British—His General Policy. The new Ameer of Afghanistan, Habibul lah Khan, appears to be a masterful spirit, if he may be judged by his reply to the Mohammedan deputation sent by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, to congratulate him on his accession to the Afghan throne. It lacked nothing in directness or clearness of expression. He assured Lord Curzon that he meant to follow in the footsteps of his father in all his relations with the British Government, and on no account would he permit the extension of railways or telegraphs from India into his territories, or admit a European British agent to his capital. He declared that he would guard the interests of the country against foreign aggression and permit no violation of its settled boundaries. Missionaries would not be allowed to enter the country nor would English education nor English trade be permitted, but public schools would be opened in all parts of the country for the teaching of the Arabic and

Persian languages; and generally he caused

it to be understood that so far as it lay in

his power he would follow a policy

Afghanistan for the Afghans. Confident, apparently, in the strength of his position, he has invited most of those who were exiled for various reasons during his father's lifetime to return to the ing his father's lifetime to return to the country, and numbers have availed themselves of the offer. He appears also anxious to attract to himself those tribes outside his boundaries which inhabit the country between them and the British Indian territory proper which has recently been constituted a separate jurisdiction by the British Government. With this object in in view, according to the most recent information from India, he sent a hand-somely caparisoned elephant as a present to the celebrated Hadda Mullah, who has on different occasions given the British trouble, and invited him to come to Kabul. The Chief Mullah of Tirah, Said Akbar, had been sent by the head men of the tribes had been sent by the head men of the tribes with an escort of a hundred men to visit the Ameer; and the Mahsud Waziris, whose territory is blockaded and was recently raided by several British columns, had

In the early part of last month informa-tion was received at Kabul that Ishak Khan, one of the pretenders to the Afghan throne, who was driven out of the country by the late Ameer, was moving with a view to raise late Ameer, was moving with a view to raise a revolt against his successor Habibullah. The Russian authorities, however, to whom he applied for arms and money, refused his request, but intimated that they would put no obstacles in the way of his going back to Afghanistan if he wished to. This damped Ishak's hopes, but his son, who is reputed to be more of a warrior than his father, was reported to be trying to obtain the cooperation of an old adherent of Shere the cooperation of an old adherent of Shere All, Gen. Gholam Haldur Verdak, who is at present a refugee in Bokhara. Just now Habibullah has no anxiety on the subject as the Oxus is frozen and the mountain passes are closed, but he is preparing for eventualities when the snows melt in March.

That the British Government looks for complications in Afghanistan sconer of later is evident from the fact that a large number of Maxim guns have been sent to India for the new equipment of the British and native regiments there; and 10-pounder mountains guns for sixteen batteries are being manufactured and sent to India as rapidly as they can be turned out. In addition, some fifty of the native regiments have already received the new magazine. have already received the new magazine rife with which it was decided last year, after some hesitation to arm them. The opinion in India is that the recent formation of mobile columns on the north-west frontier and the organization of an extensive field hospital service, has some-

The British Government has decided to create a native army in its various protectorates on the eastern coast of Africa, Somaliland, East Africa, Uganda and Central Africa. Somaliland was created a protectorate in 1884, East Africa in 1895 Uganda in 1894, and Central Africa in 1891. In each of these districts the ruling powers have erected and maintained forces composed of natives officered by British, and serving solely under the authority of the Resident or Commissioner.

The new order combines these separate organizations into Rifles," under a Brigadier-General whose headquarters will be Entebbe, Uganda. He will be under the supervision of the British Foreign Office, and will spend a part of each year in England advising the part of each year in England, advis Foreign Secretary. The resultant army is described as the nucleus of a new native army for colonial defence; but is really the first step in the direction of making colonies out of the titular protectorates, which in two cases have come under British supervision by way of "chartered comsupervision by way of "chartered com-panies." It will not be long, probably, before the Residents or Commissioners are succeeded by Governors, and the pro-tectorates become colonies in name as well as in fact.

well as in fact.

The natives have shown themselves to be excellent soldiers; they have been put to severe tests in several expeditionary movements, and have left little to be desired. Detachments from two battalions of the Central Africa Rifles visited England a year ago, and made a good impression; and the new force can probably be filled several times over from natives who apply for enlistment. Six battalions—regiments in everything but name—are to be created; two Central Africa and two Uganda battalions, and one East Africa and one Somaliland battalion. These will be permanent organizations, officered by officers detached from their regular command. In view of the successful development of the native Indian troops, which have a certain per-centage of white officers appointed permanently, it is possible that a similar sys-tem may be introduced in the King's Afri-can Rifles.

manently, it is possible that a similar system may be introduced in the King's African Rifles.

It has been proposed that the Provisional Porto Rico regiment of infantry, and the Philippine scouts be incorporated in the permanent establishment of the United States Army. The success of the Porto Rico regiment, composed of natives officered from the "Mainland" is an argument for such incorporation; and the success of the British in India with their native regiments, and in Africa and elsewhere, is still another argument.

Good Roads—Take Care.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir. The Good

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

Out in Prairie du Chien, Wis, lives an old German, now past 89, who has for years been in the hotel business. The old gentlemen is very fond of earl playing, and pitch is his favorite game. One day a couple of years ago a party was sitting about a table playing, and just as the cards had been dealt and sorted and it was up to the old gentlemen to bid for the trump, a boy rushed into the office and in great excitences said the barn was on fire. Without showing the least perturbation the old gentlemen turned to him, and the following conversation took place:

"Did you get out the horse?"

"Yes.

"Did you get out the horse?"

"Yes.

"Did you get out the horse?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir. The Good Roads Convention at Albany asks the State to expend \$20,000,000 in constructing a net-work of improved roads throughout the State. One point should be assured, how-ever, before any further sums are expended A great call this country apparently because many contractors have not known how to build a first-rate manadam or Telford road. The outshirts of Brookiyn show roads were into ruts in a year, the top layer ground into dost and blown off, exposing the improved store beneath which hoskes a surrange with the same of the contractor to that of a common dirt road as sand is to asphalt. Deterioration has been permitted without effort to repair the growing damage till the last state of these roads, costing thousands of dolars annie, has been worse than the conditivations they replaced. It is a carriedy passible that we should often make the mistake that two permitted or following a work of thousands of dolars were invested in a poerly built road which was then permitted to fall to pieces as rapidly as possible. Notody doubts that good roads save money and pay for thousands of save money and pay for thousands of save money and pay for thousands as the good roads save money and pay for thousands as the good roads save money and pay for thousands as the good roads save money and pay for thousands with the save money and pay for the

statement that each of Gen. Morgan's Income equirrel at 200 pards. Do any of the readers of This New know whether this was a fact, or is it

WALKER ON PANAMA ROUTE. Says the Bohle Dam Would Have to Go

125 Feet Helow Sea Level. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Rear Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals this morning and was examined at some length by Son ator Morgan, chairman of the committee, regarding the engineering features of the

Nicaragua and Panama routes.

Admiral Walker said that the proposed Bohio dam on the Panama route would have to go 125 feet below sea level in order to reach a firm foundation. This was a greater depth than ever before attempted, and the feasibility of the work was a matter upon which there was difference of opinion in the commission. The Admiral expressed the opinion that there would be no great difficulty in confining the Chagres River. He said that the greater time estimated for completing the canal by the Panama route was due to the work necessary on the Bohio dam and the cut at Culebra. As to the advantages of the Pacific terminus of the Nicaragua route, he acknowledged that sailing vessels could take the trade winds at the mouth of the canal, while at Panama have to go 125 feet below sea level in order at the mouth of the canal, while at Panama it would be necessary to tow them out to

EXHIBITION AT OSAKA IN 1903, The Japanese Government Invites Foreign Manufacturers to Send Samples.

From the Japan Mail.
Hitherto all the industrial exhibitions held in Japan have been of a purely domestic character, but it has been wisely decided that a new departure shall be made in con-nection with the Osaka Exhibition of next year. The nature of the change is clearly set forth in the following paragraph from . prospectus just issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce: "The great national Industrial Exhibition

which the Imperial Government of Japan will hold at Osaka in 1903 will present some novel and interesting features never wit-nessed on similar occasions in the past, to nessed on similar occasions in the past, to one of which in particular the Imperial Government wishes to call the attention of foreign manufacturers and of the industrial public in general. That is the establishment of a special building for the samples of such articles produced or manufactured in foreign countries as may be of value for purpose of comparison or reference in the way of industrial improvement. The primary object aimed at is thereby to afford the Japanese manufacturers an opportunity of studying the latest products of Western invention with a view to the improvement of Japanese industries. But at the same time it will be observed that the establishment of the building in question offers to foreign manufacturers a rare opportunity for exploiting the rapidly developing markets of the whole Far East, for the coming Exhibition is sure to attract, besides millions of Japanese, large crowds of visitors from the Continental countries of Asia."

There will be no charge for the privilege of exhibiting in this building, but certain rules must be observed, and application will have to be made according to a set form. Exhibits for the sample building will be free from customs duty, provied that they are resported within two months from the date of closing the exhibition, and efforts are being made to obtain special rates of freight from the steamship companies. one of which in particular the Imperial Gov-

Wed Her Mother's Former Husband From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

MOUNT GILEAD, Ohio, Feb. 4.-A strange romance in the lives of James H. Nichols and his wife Amanda has just been made known Thirty-five years ago the two were married After living together three years his wife left Nichols because of his alleged mistreatment of her. Being discouraged, and feeling that reconciliation with her was impossible Nichols went West and located in the mining regions of California to begin life anew Several years later his wife saw his name in a list of killed in a mining accident in Cali-

a list of killed n a mining accident in California.

Belleving Nichols dead, and having met another man with whom she fell in love, she was again married. Her second husband was Richard Vancouver, a wealthy manufacturer. A daughter was born to them. Twenty-five years passed away and this daughter had grown to womanhood. Mr. Vancouver had a brother living in Los Angeles, Cal., and having some important business to attend to there he went to Los Angeles, his daughter accompanying him. After looking into his business interests Vancouver returned, leaving his daughter Sarah to visit with her uncle during the winter. thing to do with troubles in the hill coun-try and perhaps in or with Afghanistan

Sarah to visit with her under during the winter.

Just before Christmas Sarah became acquainted with James H. Nichols, her mother's former husband, who had become a wealthy mine owner. The two fell in love and were married, neither knowing of the peculiar circumstances attached to the wedding until a few years later. When Mrs. Nichols's parents went to visit at their daughter's home the girl's mother and her husband recognized each other.

Not Glants' Teeth. From the Washington Post

The molar teeth of the extinct mastodon resemble in the matter of form those of human beings, and it happens quite frequently whenever such teeth are found by who are ignorant of palseontology that such people jump to the conclusion that they are the molars of a race of prehistoric giants Country people, who are well grounded in country people, who are well grounded in the Scriptures, are ever prone to reasoning of this character, for no matter how farfetched and absurd their conclusions may be in such matters, they would rather base their conclusions in a case of this sort on the book of Genesis than upon the sober and substantial findings of modern science.

Thus it happens that every now and then Dr. Lucas, curator of paleontology of the National Museum, receives from one to several mastodon molars, accompanied by a sensational letter from some free-born citizen declaring that they are the teeth of a member of an extinct race of giants, "mound builders," or what not, that formerly held sway on Blue Gum Creek or Skunk Fork. Dr. Lucas is very patient and very obliging and never fails to answer all such letters, correcting the error of the writers and giving correcting formation as to the fossil in question. Strange to relate, however, the recipients of the doctor's kind letters, instead of being thankful for the mass of reliable information that he has furnished in all willingness, become very much offended over the fact that he has exploded their pet theory. the Scriptures, are ever prone to reasoning

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

"Yes."
"Well," turning to the players, "I bid three."

knew Where He Would Go If He Lied. From the Fulton (Ky.) Leader.

In Esquire Roberta's court recently a boy was put on the witness stand, and to ascer-tain if he knew the nature of an oath the Justice interviewed him as follows

Do you know the nature of an oath?"
Don't know whether I do or no!
Well, if you should tell a lie do you know

What do you think of Santos frumont's a'r.

ship!" asked Cumso.
"Oh. it's of no carthly use," replied Cowbee.